A Worthy Undertaking

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

The projected survey of Negro business and of business education in Negro colleges, undertaken jointly by Atlanta University and the National Urban League and financed by a grant from the General Education Board, should be productive of invaluable benefit, both to the Negro institutions and to Negro business. 2-25-44

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President of Atlanta University, in making known the grant, announced that the study will include a selected number of Negro colleges in southern and border cities, and will extend over a period of approximately 18 months under the general direction of Franklin O. Nichols of the National Urban League.

Others who will assist Mr. Nichols include Dr. Ira De A. Reid, Dr. Joseph Pierce, Prof. J. B. Blayton and L. D. Milton. A number of leading Negro colleges will be included in the study, with faculty representatives from each serving on the study. 2-25-44

From the point of social need and good, we can think of no undertaking, except perhaps the Atlanta University Studies, conducted under Dr. Dubois nearly three decades past, which will mean so much to so many people, white as well as colored. A one-day planning conference of the workers has just been concluded at Atlanta University this week, and we expect that very soon, they will initiate the survey, which is expected to require 18 months for completion.

CONFERENCE PLANS RACE BUSINESS SURVEY

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

2-29-44.

Negro educators and businessmen from a wide area in the South and representatives from organizations interested in better business opportunities for Negroes were in attendance at an all-day conference held February 24 at Atlanta University of which Atlanta University and the National Urban League were co-sponsors. This conference was the kick-off for a study of Negro business establishments and business education in Negro colleges, to be conducted by Atlanta University and the National Urban League during the next eighteen months, and made possible by a grant from the General Education Board.

At the three sessions, held in the Exhibition Room of the Atlanta University Library, an all-over picture of retail businesses conducted by Negroes and offerings in business education in Negro colleges were presented by specialists in their various fields. All of the remarks pointed to the insecurity of the Negro in the national economy pattern and what could be done to better this condition. According to Mr. Fred McCuistion of the General Education Board, a solution to the problem can be worked out when the gap between education and business is bridged.

Dr. Joseph R. Houchins, from the Census Bureau in Washington, gave the keynote address, when he discussed "The Nature and Scope of Business Enterprises Among Negroes." He stated that although a number of Negro establishments have folded up since the beginning of the war, their failure cannot wholly be attributed to the war since the retailing mortality rate has always been high due to untrained proprietors, a lack of knowledge of proper store locations, and of consumer characteristics. Professor J. B. Blayton of Atlanta University discussed "The Nature and Scope of Business Education Among Negroes" citing the business offerings in 76 Negro colleges and universities. Dr. V. V. Oak, editor of the Negro College Quarterly, in speaking of "The Problems and Needs of Business Education Among Negroes" asserted that colleges and businessmen should imprint on the minds of business students the need for pooling reserves and for cooperative enterprises, for "the days of self-made business men have almost disappeared." Mr. M. S. Stuart of the National Negro Business League, who spoke on "The Problems and Needs of Business Enterprises" believes that "experience" is the greatest need of Negro business, and that colleges should advocate patronage of stores that employ Negroes. Other facts disclosed were that Negro business establishments have been successful despite their many deficiences, and that there are still unlimited opportunities in the development of hotels, furniture stores, millinery shops, manufacturing and small stores. Other speakers at the sessions were President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University and Mr. Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League. Professors L. D. Milton and Ira DeA. Reid of Atlanta University, served as discussants; and Mr. Franklin O. Nichols, field secretary of the National Urban League and Dr. Joseph A. Pierce of Atlanta University, as conference chairmen.

2-29-44

7 Consultants For Alabama's School Survey

Advertiser—
Montgomery, Ala.
4-23-44

Leading Educators Are Enlisted To Aid In State Project

Dr. Hubert Searcy, chairman of the Alabama Educational Survey Commission, announced yesterday the commission had appointed a board of consultants, composed of seven leading American educators, to assist in a State-wide survey now being conducted.

The Alabama Educational Survey Commission was created by act of the 1943 Legislature, to make a study of educational conditions and needs, and report its findings, with recommendations, in advance of the 1945 legislative session.

Members of the newly appointed board of consultants, who were nominated by the American Council on Education, are:

Dr. John E. Brewton, dean of the graduate school, George Peabody College, Nashville; Dr. C. S. Boucher, Chancellor of the University of Nebraska; Dr. Doak S. Campbell, president, Florida State College for Women; Dr. J. Cayce Morrison, assistant commissioner for research of the State Education Department, New York; Dr. John Dale Russell, professor of education, University of Chicago; Dr. Maurice F. Seay, director, Bureau of School Service and head of the department of educational administration, University of Kentucky; Dr. George F. Zook, president of the American Council of Education, Washington, D. C. 4-23-44

Members of the Board of Consultants will meet "from time to time with the Survey Commission, and assist in the comprehensive study now being made of Alabama's public elementary, secondary and higher educational system," the announcement said.

TOLERANCE STUDY WILL BE EXPANDED

Times-Newyork, N.Y.

Intercultural Bureau Here to Go on National Basis—Budget of $100,000 Is Voted

3-23-44

Expansion of the program of the Bureau for Intercultural Education on a national scale, with the establishments of three summer workshops in colleges and introduction of experimental projects in various parts of the country to find ways of eliminating intolerance, was voted yesterday at a special meeting by the board of directors of the bureau.

The intercultural bureau, at 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, has been supplying to schools and colleges material to combat racial and religious prejudice and bias. For the most part, however, its work has been confined to the metropolitan area. Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, Professor Emeritus at Teachers College, is chairman of the board of directors.

In expanding to a nation-wide basis, Dr. Stewart G. Cole, executive director, said, the bureau has voted a minimum budget of $100,000 for the coming year.

A series of twelve books on various phases of intercultural relations is to be published. The personnel of the bureau will be greatly expanded, and several field men will go throughout the country and develop tolerance programs. Dr. Cole is leaving May 1 for the Pacific Coast to head a division of the bureau.

The program for the summer includes workshops at Teachers College, Harvard University and the University of California, where projects will be developed to analyze and combat intolerance and prejudice. These courses will be attended by teachers and administrators. 3-23-44

An experiment in eliminating intolerance will take place in the Chicago high schools under the direction of Dr. Elsie Alpenfels of the University of Chicago. Dr. Alpenfels is to establish and direct a special inter-racial project, which will be appraised by a committee of anthropologists and educators.

This is the first experiment on the high school level in the field of anthropology, according to Dr. Cole. Several hundred children, Negro and white, will be selected and receive a two-year course in cultural relations. They will be tested before the course, at its conclusion, and twelve months later, to determine how effective it was in changing their attitudes and emotions.

Money for the expanded program has been provided by foundations, civic groups and individuals, Dr. Cole said. The bureau is receiving the cooperation of the National Education Association, the American Council on Education, and similar educational bodies.

60-1944

General

For Southern Research

A move which should prove of great value to the entire South is that taken Thursday by members of the Alabama Research Institute to extend the scope of that organization's activities to include the general Southern region. Under this plan, which involved changes in the constitution and by-laws, the name of the organization was changed to Southern Research Institute and, as a further indication of its widened field of operations, business men from other states will be invited to become trustees.

The South today is particularly in need of organized technological research through which may be developed new finished goods industries and new outlets for the natural resources of this section. The program already set in motion by the Alabama Research Institute has attracted wide attention and this move to widen its field of activity should result in bringing out many valuable ideas for use of the South's industries.

Thomas W. Martin, the institute's chairman, said: "It is the hope of the institute that possibilities of wasteful duplication of research effort in this region may be prevented and coordinated effort concentrated in a broad way upon the South's common problems. Also, the institute can, we believe, be helpful in bringing into coordinate use scientific knowledge and skill now in Southern schools of higher learning, for the mutual objective of achieving greater industrial and agricultural strength in the Southern region."

In the postwar period the South will be presented with the greatest opportunity for expansion it has ever had, an opportunity which will affect the future of this section for years to come, and the better it is prepared to take advantage of the conditions which will exist then the more promising that future will be. The work of the Research Institute should play no small part in assuring the efficiency of those preparations, especially under its new broader setup.

The juicy fruit loading down the vine shown in the picture above are chayotes, formerly grown only in the tropics. This vine, which produced three bushels of the fruit for a professor at Tuskegee Institute, is evidence the plant will grow in this section.

Scientist Finds Tropic Fruit Grows Well in Alabama

The chayote, or you may have heard of it by one of its other names, choe-choe, vegetable pear, or melito, formerly exclusively a plant of the tropics, now grows in Alabama.

J. T. Williamson, professor of chemistry at Tuskegee Institute, has experimented with the plant and found that it grows luxuriantly in Alabama. One of the most productive of plants, Professor Williamson says he feels it has possibilities of becoming a profitable product for this part of the country.

The chayote, a member of the cucumber family, grows on a vine. The fruit is light green and somewhat similar to a pepper in shape. Very nutritious, it is edible at practically all stages of development and versatile from a culinary point of view. It may be served as a cooked vegetable like potatoes, or raw in a salad, or it may be pickled.

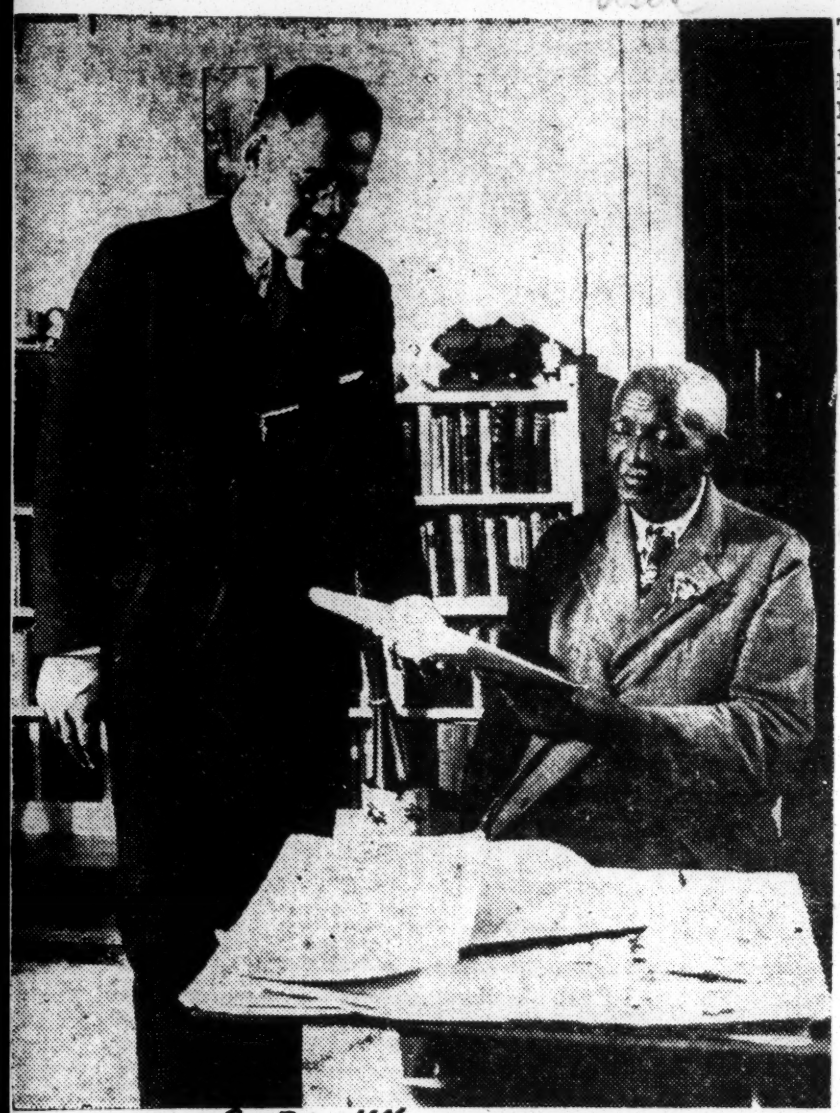
Growing principally in the Carribbean area, the fruit is seen not too infrequently in New York markets.

Professor Williamson became interested in the plant three years ago when someone gave him one grown in Florida. In the past year, Professor Williamson has grown 12 vines successfully and found that, if protected from frost, the vine becomes perennial.

One vine growing in the Williamson garden completely covers a chinaberry tree the height of a shack. From this vine alone in one day, three bushels of fruits, each weighing more than a pound, were gathered.

60-1944

Natural Science



The late George Washington Carver is shown with Tuskegee Institute President Dr. Frederick D. Patterson.

Great Negro Names In the Science World

By PETER STONE

THE lethal power of our tanks, guns, planes and ships depends on how much cold steel we can hurl at the enemy. And these shells, blockbusters and torpedoes have all been fashioned from iron. The discovery of this most important metal is an outstanding contribution of the Negro people. For it was in Africa that iron was first smelted and the forge applied. African craftsmen developed many industrial applications of iron and their military weapons show a high degree of skill.

* * *

Early American Contributions

Benjamin Banneker: Scientific contributions by Negroes to American life are obscured by stolen ideas, inventions, and the feudal system of slavery. However the first clock made in America was the work of Benjamin Banneker, Negro surveyor and astronomer, in 1770. Twenty years later Banneker began the publication of a series of important almanacs, which contained scientific material about weather and the heavens.

Jo Anderson and Henry Boyd: Ten years ago, a medallion was struck off by the International Harvester Company celebrating the 100th anniversary of that firm. The medallion shows the figures of Cyrus McCormick and Jo Anderson, walking side by side. The latter is not mentioned in the history books, but he was a Negro, who perfected the first harvesting machine known as the reaper. And about this period, Henry Boyd, Kentucky freedman, invented the corded bed—which is the forerunner to the present spring bed.

Post-Civil War—The Inventors: The liberating influence of the civil war released the great potential of the Negro people, and inventions, patents and ideas came pouring out. The engineering wizard, Elbert Robinson developed a process for the hardening of steel, which was so necessary for the manufacture of steel car wheels. Jan Matzeliger, Dutch Guiana Negro invented a machine which revolutionized the shoe industry. Elijah J. McCoy produced a lubricating cup, vital in the railroad and steamship fields. Granville T. Woods was a leading scientist in the creation of electric railways, telegraphy systems and transmission of messages between moving trains.

The Biological Sciences — Edward Everett Just: Outstanding in the field of the biological sciences is the work of the late Professor Edward E. Just of Howard University. His work on outer cell surfaces may change scientific opinion on sex determination differences between plant and animal life, and the background of the brain and sense organs. He spent 25 years on the study of egg cells of marine animals, and his book, "Biology and Cell Surfaces" written in 1937, remains a classic in this field. Dr. Just was a leading authority of the famous Woods Hole biology laboratories and editor of its "Biology Bulletin." His work has brought us new understanding of the functions of the liver, kidneys and the pancreas.

Dr. Charles R. Drew: Dr. Charles R. Drew, head of Howard University Department of Surgery, is one of the world's greatest authorities on the collection and preservation of blood plasma for emergency transfusions. Recently he was appointed supervisor of the first blood collection center in New York City by the American Red Cross.

The Physical Sciences — George Washington Carver: From the distinguished biography of George Washington Carver, by Mrs. Rackham Holt, emerges a quiet, simple man of science, who wanted to live "to be of the greatest good to the greatest number of my people possible." For this savant, born in slavery, taught the trinity of the soil, the plant and animal kingdom. He utilized the things provided by nature for the transformation of the materials for the protection and comfort of man. As an agriculturist he introduced the system of crop rotation in the south. He pioneered in the development of new industrial products from the sweet potato and the peanut. Indeed he took that miserable goober apart and separated from it the water, oils, fats, resins, gums, sugars and starches. From these separations he created more than 300 new products. His exhibits throughout the south showed milks, creams, ice-cream fillers, buttermilk, and Worcestershire sauce from the peanut. The waste of many industrial by-products was abhorrent to him. Every root and fiber had its uses. From rotten sweet potatoes he made laundry bluing and color washes. From peanut shells, banana stems, and pine cones he created wallboards. He changed wood shavings into synthetic marble and produced paper from the prolific southern pine trees. Cotton linters were used for the re-enforcement of asphalt roads. He re-introduced Pompeian methods for the dehydration of fruits and vegetables, which today is saving the United Nations so much valuable shipping space.

James A. Parsons: Alloys, and equipment to handle corrosive liquids, fumes and gases are being turned out for the war effort by the chemists and engineers of the Duriron Company. In charge of research and metallurgy for this company is James A. Parsons, Negro electrical engineer. He has been granted many patents for the determination of the silicon content of alloys and is a winner of the Harmon science award in 1927. Mr. Parsons has gathered a brilliant group of white and Negro scientists around him, who are busily engaged in new methods for testing stainless iron products.

Dr. E. E. Imes: Negro physicists have also been active in research and a leading figure is Dr. E. E. Imes, Professor of Physics at Fisk University. Dr. Imes has contributed greatly to the discussion of infra-red rays.

Negro Girl In Science Post For G. E.

Dr. Charles Drew Wins 29th Spingarn Medal

NEW YORK — Dr. Charles R. Drew, professor of surgery at Howard University Medical School, has been awarded the 1943 Spingarn Medal for his outstanding work in blood plasma, the NAACP announced last week.

Dr. Drew, the twenty-ninth Spingarn Medalist, set up and ran the plasma bank in the Presbyterian Hospital here which served as one of the models for the present blood bank system in this country.

Early in the war Dr. Drew was one of three physicians selected by the Blood Transfusion Association to investigate the possibility of aiding the Allies by shipping plasma to Europe.

Directed Project in England

On October 1, 1941, he was appointed full-time medical director of the plasma project for Great Britain. His published report on this first experiment in gross production of human plasma served as a guide for later developments in the United States.

He was appointed by the Red Cross to set up the first blood plasma collection unit in this country and after the project had been operating successfully three months he resigned to go to Howard University.

In 1942, Dr. Drew termed the segregation of blood plasma "indefensible from any point of view."

The Spingarn Medal winner is a graduate of Amherst College, McGill University and Columbia University where he received the doctor of science degree in medicine in 1940.

Amsterdam News

Ruth Wyant Researcher For General Electric In Schenectady Labs

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Soggy fungi, which impair the striking power and durability of vitally important war equipment in humid and tropical areas, have been christened informally with Japanese names by Miss Ruth Wyant, biologist, who is one of the research scientists now seeking to render the parasites harmless in General Electric's Schenectady Works Laboratory.

Pointing to a greenish, moldish mass clustering to an insulated wire in a glass test dish, Miss Wyant, who is 25 years old, said:

Keep Multiplying

"Tojos." A whole colony of tiny destroyers. They look dead, but they're not. They keep multiplying night and day.

"These fungi Tojos and all their many parasitic kin are a menace to delicate equipment. Colonies of them sometimes clog machinery. Some of them give off acids strong enough to damage metallic and electrical devices, particularly in such hot and muggy areas as our armed forces are operating in against the Japs. Insulation on electric wires sometimes doesn't even stop them in the tropics, unless the insulated coating has been treated scientifically with the idea uppermost in her mind of contributing scientifically to the damage being wrought on war equipment by these virtually microscopic agents of decay.

Much information about fungus knows too much about combating fungi—particularly in areas like the tropics, where the moldy parasites thrive in lush conditions of heat and high humidity.

"Scientists here at G-E and elsewhere in the G-E laboratory to determine exactly how the growths of many books on the subject. I've read what there is, but no one knows too much about combating fungi—particularly in areas like the tropics, where the moldy parasites thrive in lush conditions of heat and high humidity.

"Scientists here at G-E and elsewhere in the G-E laboratory to determine exactly how the growths of where are making advances in this important research. Several fungicidal varnishes, waxes and lacquers have been developed, which in the over all reduce the depredations of the fungi greatly. However, the complete and perfect answer for

Miss Wyant hasn't christened all the varieties of fungi which struction. Much of the 200 varieties have been catalogued by G-E scientists, but she took upon them as has been obtained already by Miss Wyant in her hundreds of tests under varied temperatures and atmospheric conditions.

Miss Wyant said. "There aren't

Research Scientist For G. E.

MISS RUTH WYANT, biologist, one of research scientists now seeking to render parasites harmless in General Electric Company's Schenectady, N. Y., works Laboratory, A. N. C. State College graduate, she majored in home economics and biology.

fungus control under all conditions has not yet been found."

Miss Wyant explained that although fungi thrived in most hot, moist places that since it traveled with the wind and frequently moved about the earth in cargoes it was likely to appear almost any place.

"This is vitally interesting work," Miss Wyant said. "I make from 50 to 100 tests a day, and everyone of them is different from the others. Each is liable to produce something new—maybe what we are especially looking for in the way of a control substance that will work anywhere under all conditions."

Miss Wyant, who was graduated in 1943 from North Carolina State College, Durham, N. C., is the only woman biologist doing research in the G-E scientific fungus farm.

First becoming interested in trying to get the answer to things of a scientific nature by experimentation while in high school at Charlottesville, Va., where her family still lives, Miss Wyant continued this trend in college. There she majored in home economics and biology. A major part of her spare time was spent in the laboratory, where she concentrated on experiments in addition to those required in the courses she was taking. Reading of scientific books now is her major hobby.

Science Plaque Is Given Race School

WASHINGTON — (A N P) — Because one of the finalists in the 1944 national science talent hunt, conducted by the Science Clubs of America and the Westinghouse Electric company, finished from Dunbar High School, that institution was awarded a beautiful bronze plaque in recognition of its services to science.

Dr. Herman Branson of the department of physics at Howard university made the presentation at special services conducted at the school last Tuesday.

60-1944

Social Science

NEGRO COLLEGE OFFICIAL MAKES SURVEY OF HIS RACE IN BUSINESS

Tri-County News

(Contributed) 7-6-44

J. H. Gadson, Jr., treasurer and head of the department of business administration Georgia State College, during this week, was in the city making a study and survey of the Negro in business. While in Americus he visited many of the businesses operated by Negroes, inspected farms owned by Negroes and contacted officials of the Negro Central Planning Committee. Americus, Ga

Gadson, nationally known in the field of business administration, is the founder and general manager of the College Cooppe, an institution composed of and operated by the students of the State College at Savannah. It serves as a laboratory for the students majoring in business and is the first successful laboratory of this type to be organized in Negro colleges. 7-6-44

The noted Negro educator who is in demand as a lecturer has published several studies of Negro businesses. He was very favorably impressed with the spirit of cooperation and the excellent racial relationship that existed in Americus.

Survey Underway At Negro College

Norfolk, Va. Pilot

7-19-44

An occupational survey, designed to help officials of the Norfolk Polytechnic College to recommend to Virginia State College the vocational courses to be offered in the Norfolk Division of Virginia State when the polytechnic college becomes the new division next September, is now being conducted here. 7-19-44

Data is being collected from in-school students at Booker T. Washington High School, students at the polytechnic college, other youths between 16 and 24, seniors in the 16 high schools of this area and employers of Negro labor in the city.

Assisting college officials in the survey are Superintendent of Schools E. S. Brinkley, Assistant Superintendent J. J. Brewbaker, Vocational Director J. E. Lobeck for war production training, Winston Douglas, M. J. Green and Misses Jennie L. Dudley and Vivian G. Hucles, the latter four of the Booker T. Washington High School.

Business And Business Education Survey Begins

Louisiana Weekly — New Orleans, La.

7-22-44

Part of a nineteen-city survey of areas with large Negro populations, a study of Negro business and business education in New Orleans is in progress. Dr. George Snowden of Dillard University is local director and with William Mitchell of the Y. M. C. A. School of Commerce and Grady Farley of the Urban League, will be responsible for the actual execution of the project.

Members of the advisory and policy-making committee are—James Lewis, president of the People's Industrial Life Insurance Company as chairman; Mrs. Naomi Borikins, president of the New Orleans Business League; Mark G. Birchette, business manager at Dillard University; Clennen L. Dennis, president of the Crescent City Funeral Directors Association; James E. Gayle, businessman and chairman of the committee of management of the Y. M. C. A.; J. Harvey Netter, president of the General Longshore Workers Union; Mrs. Elnoris Rollins, president of the Beauticians Association; and George Washington, representative from the Urban League. 7-22-44

The survey stems from a national conference on the current needs of business enterprises and business education among Negroes held last February at Atlanta University. It is a cooperative project of the National Urban League, the Negro Business colleges. The project was made possible by a grant from the General Education Board.

The general purpose of the survey is to ascertain the present status of Negro business and business education, their present and future needs and problems, and to relate the business education program of the college more closely to the needs of the Negro community.

60-1944

GUGGENHEIM FUND LISTS 69 AWARDS

Times-New York, N.Y.

3 Soldiers and 2 Men in War Research Among Winners of Year's Fellowships

4-10-44

NEW PRIZES ANNOUNCED

$200,000 to Be Set Aside for Later Grants to Those Now in Nation's Armed Forces

Creation of a $200,000 fellowship fund, earmarked for men and women now serving the nation in the war and distinct from other fellowship funds also designed to advance research and creative work, was announced today by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation as it made public the names of sixty-nine fellowship winners for the current year. Stipends under the fellowships total $155,000.

Only five of the awards went to individuals now active in the war—three of them Army men serving in foreign theatres and the two others engaged in research for the Federal Government. As in the case of all awards made in the new category, these men will begin their fellowship work at the time of their discharge from present duties.

Thirteen of the other sixty-four award winners are women, the largest number of their sex to receive fellowships in any one year in the nineteen-year history of the foundation, established and endowed by the late Senator Simon Guggenheim and Mrs. Guggenheim as a memorial to their son, John.

Two others are Negroes and still another an American-born Japanese. The winners come from twenty-one of the forty-eight States of the Union as well as from three Provinces of Canada.

Refugee Scientist on List

Still others to whom fellowships went were refugees, notable among whom is Dr. Johannes F. K. Holtfreter, one of the world's leading experimental geneticists, who will investigate causal factors involved in the embryonic development of vertebrates. The doctor, who is of Gereman origin, was sent from England to an internment camp in Canada. He was released on the appeal of Canadian scholars and for the past two years has worked at McGill University under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation.

One of several persons winning the $2,500 fellowship award for the second time is Carey McWilliams, Los Angeles lawyer, who plans a study of the functioning of organized religions as social institutions in the United States. Under his first fellowship, he prepared a study, soon to be published, of the Japanese evacuation from the Pacific Coast. 4-10-44

The winners of fellowships under the new scholarship fund area:

Sgt. KARL SHAPIRO, poet, now in the Army, serving in the South Pacific. From New Guinea he has sent to his publishers a book, "V-Letter and Other Poems," soon to be published.

Corp. GAIL THOMPSON KUBIK, composer of music, now in the Army, on service in the European theatre.

Lieut. GEORGE P. CUTTINO, instructor in history, State University of Iowa, now in the Army, serving in the Mediterranean theatre. After the war he plans to renew, as a fellow, his research into the history of relations between England and France.

Dr. MELVIN CALVIN, engaged upon war research, assistant professor of Chemistry, University of California, who, after the war, plans to go to Soviet Russia to study new methods of synthesis in organic chemistry, developed at the Moscow State University.

JOSEPH HICKEY, ornithologist, engaged upon war research at the University of Chicago. Mr. Hickey, who is the author of "A Guide to Bird Watching," proposes to make an analysis of 250,000 records of banded birds to learn their life expectancies in the wild, their population turnover in nature and other facts of value to conservationists; and the mapping and charting of mignation routes, especially for those species that are becoming endangered by civilization.

Other awards for the 1944-45 year went to:

American History and Literature

DR. ADRIENNE KOCH, Analyist, Office of Economic Warfare, Washington—A study of the social and political philosophy of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

DR. CHARLES WARREN EVERETT, Assistant Professor of English, Columbia University—A study of the American scholar and his relation to the state, centering the work on the career of Edward Everett.

DR. LEON HOWARD, Professor of English, Northwestern University—A study of the early writings of James Russell Lowell.

MISS MADELEINE B. STERN, Writer and Teacher of English, Long Island City High School—A biography of Louisa May Alcott.

HARRY T. LEVIN, Instructor in English, Harvard University—A study of the technique of symbolism in American fiction, with particular reference to Poe, Hawthorne, Melville and James.

MISS HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER, writer, New York City—A biography of the period 1830-65 in New England history, told from the vantage point of William Lloyd Garrison and the anti-slavery movement.

DR. HANS KURATH, Professor of Germanics and General Linguistics, Brown University—A book on the speech of the Eastern United States.

HOWARD BAKER, Writer, Terra Bella, Calif., Author of "Orange Valley"—A book on early California history.

CAREY McWILLIAMS, Lawyer and Writer, Los Angeles—A study of the functioning of organized religions as social institutions in the United States.

HENRY F. PRINGLE, Free-Lance Writer, Washington—The preparation of a history of the war on the home front as well as on the military front.

Canadian History

DR. HAROLD LOGAN, Professor of Political Economy, University of Toronto—A study in the development of trade unionism, particularly as relating to Canada, over the period 1919-43.

HUGH MASON WADE, Writer, Cornish, N. H.—A book on French Canada.

English Literature

DR. JOSEPHINE BENNETT, Instructor in English, Hunter College—A book on the cultural development of England from the time of Chaucer to the death of Sir Thomas More.

DR. ARTHUR BARKER, Professor and Director of English Studies, Trinity College, University of Toronto—A historical survey of the criticism of John Milton in England and America from 1674 to the present.

DR. G. E. BENTLEY, Associate Professor of English, University of Chicago—The preparation of a work on the Jacobean and Caroline stage.

DR. BERTRAND HARRIS BRONSON, Associate Professor of English, University of California—The preparation of a musical-literary companion to Francis James Child's "English and Scottish Popular Ballads." 4-10-44

DR. DONALD L. CLARK, Associate Professor of English, Columbia University—A study of the influences of classical and post-classical rhetoric on John Milton's theory and practice of prose and poetry.

MRS. LUCY POATE STEBBINS, Writer, Cambridge, Mass.—A book on English women novelists of the nineteenth century.

DR. CARL J. WEBER, Professor of English, Colby College, Waterville, Me.—A book on Thomas Hardy and the first Mrs. Hardy.

DR. MORTON D. ZABEL, Professor and Chairman, Department of English, Loyola University, Chicago—A critical study of the life, writings and thought of Joseph Conrad in the full setting of modern literature and history.

Fiction

MISS MARIE CAMPBELL, Assistant Professor of English, West Georgia College, Carrollton, Ga., author of "Cloud Walking"—Stories based on Southern folk materials.

J. SAUNDERS REDDING, Assistant Professor of English, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., author of "No Day of Triumph"—A novel of Negro life in which is revealed the peculiar relationship of the middle class Negro to his complex environment.

ISRAEL J. KAPSTEIN, Assistant Professor of English, Brown University, author of a novel, "Something of a Hero"—A work of fiction.

Fine Arts

DONALD HARCOURT DE LUE, sculptor, New York City.

ELLIS WILSON, painter, New York City.

CARL SCHMITZ, sculptor, New York City.

REYNOLD H. WEIDENAAR, etcher, Grand Rapids, Mich.

General

DR. ROBERT J. GOLDWATER, Assistant Professor of History of Art, Queens College, New York City. A study of the tradition of myth, allegory and imaginative painting and sculpture as it has evolved during the last fifty years.

DR. JOAQUIN CASALDUERO, Associate Professor of Spanish, Smith College—A study of form and meaning in Cervantes' "Don Quixote" and "Persiles."

DR. SIEGFRIED KRACAUER, writer on films, New York City—History of the German film in relation to the social, political, economic and aesthetic influences that shaped it.

ASHER BRYNES, writer, Hightstown, N. J.—A study of police principles and the problem of peace, including a comparative study of the Anglo-American conception of the institution of police and of the Continental European conception, as related to the problem of world peace.

DR. ANDRE WEIL, Assistant Professor of Mathematics in Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.—A book on the foundation of algebraic geometry.

DR. WILLIAM HUSE DUNHAM Jr., Associate Professor of History, Yale University—A book on the development of British and Imperial loyalties—being a study of Englishmen's attitude toward the person and office of the King, the King's realm, the nation, the Empire and the modern British commonwealth of nations.

DR. WALTER SCHIFFER, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.—A study of the conflicting theoretical ideas underlying the creation and activity of the League of Nations, with special reference to post-war problems of international organization.

ROBERT ENGLAND, former executive secretary of the Canadian Government's General Advisory Committee on Demobilization and Rehabilitation—A study of problems of demobilization and civil re-establishment of war veterans in Canada, Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States. 4-10-44

Latin American Studies

MRS. CHLOETHIEL WOODARD SMITH, instructor in the School of Architecture, University of San Andres, La Paz, Bolivia—A study of South American regional and city planning.

MISS ELIZABETH WILDER, assistant keeper, Archive of Hispanic Culture, Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress—A study of the sculpture of the colonial period of Mexico.

JEAN CHARLOT, artist in residence, University of Georgia—A history of the beginnings of the modern Mexican school of mural painting.

DR. T. C. SCHNEIRLA, associate professor of psychology, New York University, and associate curator of animal behavior, American Museum of Natural History—A study of the relationship between instinct and learning in insect psychology, based chiefly on his study of the behavior of army ants on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico.

DR. R. A. STIRTON, lecturer and curator of fossil mammals, Museum of Paleontology, University of California—Exploration for fossil vertebrates in the Panamanian region of South America to obtain evidence concerning the date and position of water barriers between the American continents in prehistoric times.

DR. AARON J. SHARP, associate professor of botany, University of Tennessee—A study of the plants common to the Southern Appalachians and the temperate floras of the mountains and highlands of Mexico and Central America.

DR. BASSETT MAGUIRE, curator in the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park—Exploration for unknown plants in the interior rain forest and savannah lands of Dutch Guiana and along the lower Amazon River.

DR. PAUL WEATHERWAX, Professor of Botany, Indiana University—Work in the highlands of Peru and Bolivia, where corn may have been domesticated.

DR. JAMES ANGUS JENKINS, assistant professor of genetics, University of California—Work in the State of Jalisco, Mexico, upon a genetic analysis of varietal differences in cultivated tomatoes.

Music and the Dance

MISS MARTHA GRAHAM, dancer, New York City—A second Fellowship for creative time work in the dance.

THEODORE W. CHANLER, Ipswich, Mass., music.

NORMAN DELLO JOIO, New York City, music.

NORMAND LOCKWOOD, Oberlin College, music.

HARRY PARTCH, composer and musicologist, New York City—A second Fellowship for creative work in musical composition based on a system of music, instruments and notation having 43 tones to the octave.

ROBERT SHAW, musical arranger for Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians and Director of the Collegiate Chorale in New York City—A Study of musical theory and the techniques of instrumental and choral conducting, and to prepare a book on the development of symphonic choruses for the performance of modern choral music.

Philosophy

DR. ABRAHAM EDEL, Assistant Professor of Philosophy, College of the City of New York—The development of a method for the scientific study of ethical theories.

DR. MARVIN FARBER, Professor of Philosophy, University of Buffalo—Research on a program for constructive philosophy, involving a discussion of the merits and limitations of the various philosophical methods in relationship to specific problems and the development of a set of directive and regulative theses.

DR. SYLVIA L. THRUPP, Instructor of History, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C., Canada—A study of the theoretical assumptions regarding social structure and the ethical teaching associated with this theory, in the writings of Albertus Magnus, St. Thomas Aquinas, and Duns Scotus. 4-10-44

Science

DR. C. B. VAN NIEL, Professor of Marine Biology, Stanford University, Hopkins Marine Station, Pacific Grove, Calif.—Studies of the new concepts of chemical and physical phenomena with a view to applications in general biochemistry.

DR. FRANK H. JOHNSON, Assistant Professor in Biology, Princeton University—Studies of the fundamental mechanisms that control biological processes and phenomena.

DR. JANET R. McCARTER, Assistant Professor, Department of Agricultural Bacteriology, University of Wisconsin—Studies in the field of immunology of infectious diseases, in particular observations on the aerological and biological ac-

DR. VALY MENKIN, Associate in Research, Fearing Research Laboratory, Free Hospital for Women, Brookline, Mass.—Studies of the chemical basis of inflammation in wounds.

DR. JOHANNES F. K. HOLTFRETER, Rockefeller Foundation Fellow at McGill University, Montreal, Canada—Investigations of the causal factors involved in the embryonic development of vertebrates.

DR. EMMA LUCY BRAUN, Associate Professor of Plant Ecology, University of Cincinnati—Studies of thecology and taxonomy of the deciduous forest.

DR. GEORGE NEVILLE JONES, Associate Botanist, University of Illinois—A study of the botany of the Northwest Coast of America.

DR. TILLY EDINGER, Research Associate in Paleontology, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University—A study of the development of teeth in the evolutionary line leading from ancestral fishes to mammals.

DR. KENNETH W. COOPER, Assistant Professor of Biology, Princeton University—Cytological studies of the pairing of sex chromosomes in the fruit fly.

DR. WILLIAM N. TAKAHASHI, Instructor of Plant Pathology, University of California—Plant virus investigations, from biochemical and physical points of view.

DR. HUDSON HOAGLAND, Professor of General Physiology, and Director of Biological Laboratories, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.—A study of the physiology of psychotic patients. 4-10-44

The committee of selection, headed by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, director of the Institute of Advanced Study, was made up of Dr. Florence R. Sabin of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Professor Edwin Bidwell Wilson of the Harvard University School of Public Health, Professor Linus Pauling of the California Institute of Technology and Professor Wallace Notestein of Yale University.

The trustees of the foundation, in addition to Mrs. Guggenheim, are Francis H. Brownell, Carroll A. Wilson, Charles D. Hilles, Roger W. Straus, John C. Emison, Medley G. B. Whelpley and Charles Merz.